PARIS-Klosque No. 12. near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

med in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Fifty Days of Stump-Speaking. Mr. Roosevelt's projected campaign

for the spring months covers sixty-six days and twenty-two States. Deducting the sixteen days assigned to the Yellowstone National Park for rest, recreation and communion with na-

ture in her visible forms, there remain fifty days of incessant travel and oratory. This is the most ambitious programme ever arranged by a Presidential candidate for a Presidential nomination. The itinerary already arranged provides for stops and speeches at one hundred and thirty-four cities and towns:

Allowing for unforeseen extensions of the tour, side trips, and the usual proportion of informal remarks at way stations, it is probable that the total output will he not fewer than two hundred different speeches to different audiences. No man less energetic than Mr. Roose-VELT would ever dream of such an under-

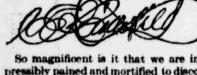
taking. The mere thought of it would drive to nervous prostration a candidate less frankly confident of the endurance of his physical and intellectual powers under any strain whatsoever.

We beg leave to suggest that a most profitable theme for at least the major part of the two hundred speeches can be found in the general line of thought started by the President's letter on race suicide. The subject is always interesting, always practical, and particularly so in the less densely populated parts of the Union.

It possesses, moreover, the inestimable advantage of permitting earnest exposition and discussion without stirring the passions that menace the stability of business conditions and the industrial and commercial prosperity of the United States of America

The Degradation of the Littlefield Butterfly.

The autograph of the foremost of living trust-busters is very beautiful. It is at the same time a triumph of calligraphic art and a miracle of impressionist freehand drawing. It resembles a section of a Greek frieze representing a dance of nymphs and satyrs, overlaid with a splendid Egyptian butterfly. It is symbolic and decorative; and although we may not fully understand its symbolism, we can all admire its studied strokes and bold curves. No other living trustbuster writes such a fist. The autograph is unique, like Mr. LITTLEFIELD's distinction in his chosen speciality of statesmanship. We print it here in reduced proportions. The original signature asures four inches and seven-sixteenths from tip to tip:



ressibly pained and mortified to discover n our morning mail the Littlefield butterfly hitched to a sordid advertising

There is in Washington a private proprietary concern styling itself the Congressional Information Bureau, its purpose being, as we understand, to sell information to Congressmen in need of that commodity. In the course of the preparatory studies for one of his immortal orations on trust-busting, Mr. LITTLEFIELD became a customer of the Congressional Information Bureau. He applied to CLAUDE N. BENNETT, manager of the " bureau," for a list of trusts which should exhibit as portentous a total as possible of aggregated capital engaged in the oppression of American citizens. He paid his fee, we suppose he certainly got the goods.

The Congressional Information Bureau rose to the occasion. It supplied Mr. LITTLEFIELD with a list of pernicious and oppressive combinations of capital footup many billions of dollars. The energy of the "bureau's " service and its comprehensive grasp of information are shown by the fact that it included in numerous list such giants of oppression as the American Patent Kid Company, with its \$300,000 of common and \$100,000 of preferred stock; the American Whip Company, with its total capitaliration of \$250,000, and the Central Coal and Coke Company of Columbus, Ohio, with its round half million of defiant and unscrupulous dollars.

But even this did not quite satisfy the bureau." The Congressional informants went further and scraped together more illions for the delight of its patron's trust-busting heart. It swelled its apalling list of " trusts " by pouring into same about two hundred and elianeous corporations, ranging from the Adams and United States Esses companies down to such concerns the Fort Scott Consolidated Supply Company, with \$200,000 of stock and 1000,000 of bostoin, the little telegebrane company of York No with \$200,000 stock finite of Company of Failure. Texas with an authorized expension of despite that an authorized expension of despite that annual. Anything with a capital out annual by M Company to despress of annual expetitive of expension in Arabic numeric the Financial of the

dition to the regular fee which we assume he paid, he gave the bureau a first-class puff in the Congressional Record; speaking of it on the floor of the House as an energetic and efficient medium for the investigation and ascertainment of data on public questions," and severely adding that he had not " been able to get this information from the proper public authorities."

It is the sequel of this incident that causes us surprise and grief. Having made the most of the trust billions for Mr. LITTLEFIELD'S benefit, the Congressional Information Bureau determined to make the most of Mr. LITTLE-FIELD's speech for the wider advertisement of its own energy and efficiency as a purveyor of information to uninformed Congressmen and others. It has procured from the Government Printing Office a stock of copies of the Congressional Record containing Mr. LIT-TLEFIELD's puff and the extraordinary list of " trusts " which pleased him so much, and is disseminating these copies through the United States mails. The Records thus used as advertising circulars are stamped:

"Compliments of "Congressional Information Burnau." They are inclosed in the ordinary brown paper envelopes used to convey public documents, and these envelopes, in their turn, bear this legend:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S. PART OF CONG. RECORD-FREE. TRUST LIST COMPILED BY THE CON-GRESSIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU. Being an Appendix to the Speech of Hon. CHARLES E. LITTLEPIELO, of Maine.

In the House of Representatives, Feb. 4, 1903.

The relative conspicuousness given to "Congressional Information Bureau "-one of the happiest conceptions in the way of nomenclature since BARcus's "Committee of Distribution "is only faintly indicated by THE SUN'S types in the foregoing exhibit.

All this is legitimate enterprise, per haps, as things go under the peculiar laws regarding the circulation of litera-ture printed by the Government presses. We should have nothing to say, if the Congressional Information Bureau had bought postage stamps and affixed them to its advertising circulars. The " bureau " has neglected that formality. It has omitted to contribute to the postal revenues of the United States. In that corner of the official-looking envelope where the stamp ought to be appeare the Littlefield butterfly, as reproduced near the top of this article—the frank of C. E. LITTLEFIELD, M. C."

We are sorry to see that beautiful autograph in such a place for such a purpose. The butterfly has soiled its wings. If Mr. LITTLEPTELD has consented to this wholesale use of his frank for the free advertisement of a private enterprise, he ought to be heartily ashamed of himself.

Is a Crisis at Hand in France?

In the course of the debate which began on March 12 in the Chamber of Deputies, and was expected to last for many days, a determined effort will be made to overthrow the Cabinet headed by M. COMBES, who, however, seems to await the assault with confidence. The primary question, under discussion is authorize the Executive to refuse the request for permission to teach made by fifty-four monastic orders. A secondary question is whether the request of each individual association shall be voted on separately or whether the fifty-four requests shall be put to the vote of the Chamber in block or in three large groups.

The bill against religious association which became a law while M. WALDECK-ROUSSEAU was Premier rendered it necessary for them to obtain authorizations from the Government in order to exercise their functions or to maintain a legal existence. Some of the associations, knowing that they had no chance of being authorized, have forborne to make any request and have withdrawn from France. On the other hand, a great many associations have applied for permission to retain their corporate existence under the law and to continue to exercise their former functions, and certain applications have been granted. In the case of fifty-four monastic orders, however, the Ministry have come to the conclusion that the request ought to be refused, and they have desired Parliament to sanction such action on their part. When the proposal was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies it was referred to a special committee, which has reported for general rejection. It remains to be seen whether the report will be adopted.

What renders the situation critical to a certain extent is the fact that a great deal can be said on behalf of some of the orders whose existence is at stake. It is undeniable that some serve French in-terests abroad, while the elemosynary work performed by others at home compels respect and admiration on the part of even many Radicule. If a separate vote were taken on each of the fifty-four applications, it is by no means impossithe that a majority might be railed against the Government Such a vote sould compel the resignation of the Cabinet, incomuch as it is committed against all the applicants. That is why Premier Compass would like to have the unte taken on the fifty-four monostic applications submitted to the Chamber in three groups. He would one to it that all the applications must deserving of favorable consideration was not brought

process of stocking the entire contents of Fort's Manual, but Clastic N of popular sympathy. They hold that to the Lavrantens was pleased enough, four requests the common of the regulation of

vertently playing the game of political enemies. To the charge that the Cabinet's programme was impolitic, its defender, ex-Minister BARTROU, could reply only that all of the fifty-four congregations depended on chiefs residing in Rome, and that, consequently, the members must be looked upon as men without a country. What of that, provided, in the case of some associations, not the slightest act detrimental to Republican interests can be proved, while, on the other hand, their usefulness to the community is generally acknowledged? Ex-Minister BARTHOU let the cat out of the bag when he virtually admitted that the Government might be defeated if the case of each individual applicant were to be decided on its

"Baldy" Smith at Petersburg. For nearly forty years the blame for the failure of the first assault on Petersburg, Va., on June 15, 1864, has been laid on the shoulders of Major-Gen. WILLIAM FARRAR SMITH, better known as " Baldy ' SMITH, who died early this month at his home in Philadelphia. A letter, with affidavits from two former soldiers, published in the Philadelphia Public Ledger last Sunday, shows, however, that this blame was misplaced, and indicates Gen. BUTLER as the person responsible for the

non-success of the attack. Petersburg was assaulted on June 15 1864, by Gen. BUTLER's troops under the immediate command of Gens. SMITH and HANCOCK, Gen. GRANT desiring to carry the town before it could be reënforced. HANCOCK was delayed by failure to receive the order for attack; but SMITH delivered his attack, and carried the first line of defence, capturing fifteen guns and three hundred prisoners by 7 o'clock in the evening. He seemed satisfied with this success; and no further assault was made until the evening of the next day. The delay permitted Gen. LEE strongly to reënforce the town, which was not taken until the following April, after a siege of nine months.

Mr. THOMAS S. BAIRD of Philadelphia, formerly a signal sergeant, and on June 15, 1864, in charge of the signal tower on Cobb's Hill nearest to the attacking forces, declares now that Gen. BUTLER, SMITH's immediate commander, noting the pouring in of troops, became alarmed, directed the attack to cease, and ordered the latter to intrench where he was. He writes:

"At about 7 to 7:30 P. M. a message was signalled from Ges. BUTLES to Ges. SMITH, the purport of which was that 'the enemy is being heavily re'nforced,' and ordering SMITH ' to cease firing [fighting) and entrench at once.' Rather than entrust so important a message to other hands, I sprang on my horse, rode to the front and delivered it to Gen. SMITH just after his victorious charge."

· He quotes an extract from the diary of Private MAURICE LAMPREY, dated June 25, 1864, supporting his assertion:

" June 15, 1864, Wednesday .- Pleasant day: the army crossed the Appemattoz River last night; the Eighteenth Army Corps is on the move again; fitteen pieces of artillery: * * The enemy re-Enforced Petersburg about dark: clouds of dues can be seen nearing the city; . . sent mes eage to Gen. SMITE to entreach at once and hold his position: guess that Gen. BUTLER is getting rattled over the dust that the 'Rebs' are kicking up: desultory fring."

This is sworn to by Mr. LAMPREY, now a resident of Penacook, N. H.

It is of record that reenforcements attacking force were thrown into Petersburg between 5 and 9 o'clock in the evening of June 15; it appears clearly now that whether or not SMITH desired to continue his attack his superior officer distinctly forbade him so to do. The failure to carry Petersburg, and with it Richmond, is due, then, to BUTLER, not to SMITH.

A New Discussion of Immertality. A gentleman who returned recently from extensive travel in the newer States beyond the Mississippi and had come much in contact with their people of all conditions, was asked what were the subjects in which they seemed most interested and about which the talked the most. He replied without hesitation, " politics and religion, more especially immortality." We are not surprised, therefore, to receive from Kansas a very serious discussion of the pretensions of Dowie, the inventor of new religion at Chicago, to be the Prophet ELIJAH and " the Messenger of the Covenant of Gop."

The discussion is in Good News, "a religious monthly paper," published at Columbus in Kansas, an advocate of the doctrine of Divine healing, edited by FRED DEEM, whose belief is indicated in this paragraph:

"The objective point in true religion is the over coming of death. This is the principal end and aim of the Law. the Prophets and the Gospet. The promises in the Law of good braith and of iong life on the earth, the prophectes in to doing away with the curse, and wiping away all tears, and bringing to pass the much mished condition when there shall be no more dont the one and the same and the victory over the

That is, FRED DEEM's Good News That is, Fast litter's Good News seems to be that death is to be eliminated from the universal human experience; that immertality on earth is to succeed mortality. He takes the Scriptures literally. Apparently his notion is received favorably in the region is which it is published. We lears from one of his editorial articles, however, that many of his readers neglect to pay their authoriptions to his paper, though its price is only is cents a year. On the other hand, there are some "whose is-

gioves. He knocks him out, as a false prophet, as important and advertiser, a money-grabber, "a fake." The method he was involves as interpretation of the Seriptural prophecies which we

year Dowie told his Chicago followers that he himself is veritably the Angel described in the seventh chapter of Revelation as ascending " from the sunrising, having the seal of the living Gop." " Somebody has the seal of the living God," shouted Dowie. " I have it; for I am the Messenger of the Covenant of God." FRED DEEM's interpretation of prophecy is for the purpose of upsetting that pretension, though sheer common sense would seem to be enough

We refer to this controversy because it concerns a variety of crude religious thought of which we are likely to hear more as this century proceeds. Spiritual is mixed with natural, but practically the compound produced is square materialism, whether it is called Christian Science, the " New Thought," Dowieism or Fred Deemism. With all of them the end is the same, or the destruction of disease and, logically, therefore, of death.

Naturally, the assertion that it is an attainable end provokes curiosity. No discovery would be so popular as that of a way of getting rid of death. Even a man who could show a sure way of prolonging life up to 150 years, for example, without disease and without decrepitude, would outrank in fame the greatest of the world since time began. Unfortunately for Dowie, DEEM and Mrs. EDDY, however, the death rate and the average duration of life and frequency of disease among their followers are the same as among people generally under similar conditions; but the desire for immortality, more especially immortality on earth, is so strong and so general that their promises rather than the failure in the fulfilment of them, so obvious to everybody, are appealing to many minds.

First Principles.

The articles of incorporation of the Independent American Mechanics' Union, organized last Monday in the town of Anderson, Ind., contain this statement of purposes:

"The objects of this association shall be . . to prevent unjust and unreasonable discrimina. tion against any of its members by any person, combination or conspiracy to prevent such mem bers from securing employment in any branch of industry, and to protect and defend its members against any and all attempts by any person of combination of persons to abridge the inalienable right of all mankind to work for such wages as shall be mutually satisfactory to the individua workman and his employer."

This presents all of the labor issue with which a law-abiding and fair-minded public can properly and wisely concern

The Indiana mechanics have got together for the purpose of defending for themselves and others the common right to work, now being assailed on all sides by the ordinary unions with physical and moral violence.

The need of such an association as this creates a second necessity-that of public support of it so wide and stalwart that the occasion for its existence shall utterly disappear.

In our opinion, it is more important that the principles of freedom championed by the Anderson non-union unionists should be established and secured than that the wages of every man in the country should be raised.

That is what GEORGE WASHINGTON and his men at Valley Forge thought.

By virtue of certain statutory enactnents the Federal Government has the power to deport or export certain classes of persons; but the power of banishment over American citizens is not authorized by any of our laws, either Federal State. And, yet, Police Inspector McClusky, on Monday night, rounded up some forty men, many of whom he found along Broadway between Thirtyfifth street and Forty-fifth street, and all these men were locked up as suspicious persons. The inspector further an-

nounced his intention of sending these

objectionable persons to the West, and

said: " 'To the West for theirs' is what

we are doing. They all belong in the

West. At any rate, they don't belong here." If every police inspector who happens, for the time being, to be in charge of the Detective Bureau, has the right or privilege of summarily banishing from this city any suspected person, many persons will be punished, not for crimes committed, but because they have incurred the suspicion of the inspector. In other words, we shall have a conviction and a

out the prerequisite of a trial and conviction by a jury. In certain primitive communities this vigilance committee method may do very well, and may be justified by the exigency of the hour, but we can hardly

sentence of banishment imposed with-

The Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly have under consideration now a bill, introduced in the apper house by Senator Lows of the Forty-third district and in the honor branch by Assembly man Mean of Allegy, continuing the Water Commission or extend to 1990 to power, and tenting it with early extensive authority, which would be a good ball to drop.

distance till has been surrounded with contradictions since the loging of her best, and they are not yet dispelled. The British seers first described her as a best that would carry a comparatively small sall area but a few weeks ago the report options. that her apare were to be bigger even than that her apare were to be bigger even than thannous II's. Now that she is insected fat her correspondent describes her to be

water like then that of Valkyrie II. All reports seem to agree that there has been no increase of draught, without which alimness of form oan only indicate small

POPE LEGS DYING PRAYER In Celebration of His Jubilee and From the Independent.

Since at the age of 91 Sophocles wrote his Edipus Coloneus, and proved to the Judges that he had not passed into his dotage, no more remarkable instance has appeared of powers preserved in extreme age than that of the wonderful old man who has just celebrated with a Latin poem his ninety-third birthday and the twenty-fifth appiveragy of his election as Pope. We have received an early copy, the metre whose lines of unequal length cannot be transferred to English verse; we have simply tried, as far as an inadequate translation will allow, to represent in uneven lines and hasty rhymes a little of the ferver and aspiration

of the original.

This Latin poem was included in the book presented by Leo XIII. on March 1 to each of the Cardinals of the Sacred College, many of whom had gathered in Rome to congratulate him on his jubilee and ninety-third birthday.

SUPREMA LEONIS VOTA-Extremum radiat, palienti obvolvitur umbra lam iam sol moriens; noz subit atra Leo. Atra tibl; arescunt vense, nec vividus humor Perfiult, exhausto corpore vita fugit.

Mora telum fatale lacit; velamino amieta Punereo, gelidus contegit essa lapis. Ast anima aufugiens, excussis libera vincila, Continuo stherias ardet anhela plagas. Huc celerat cursum, longarum hao meta viarum; Expleat, o ciemens, anzia vota Deus!

Scilices ut tandem superis de civibus unus, Detur et ore tuo, cell Regina, beari, Que duble errantem per salebross vi

Duxeris in patriam; materno munere sospes Carmine te memori, Virgo benigna, canam. LEO'S LAST PRATER.

Leo, now sets thy sun; pale is its dying ray; Black night succeeds thy day. Black night for thee; wasted thy frame; life's flood

No more thy shrunken veins. Death casts his fatal dart: robed for the grave thy

Lie under the cold stones. But my freed soul escapes her chains, and longs in

flight To reach the realms of light. That is the goal she seeks; thither her journey

Grant, Lord, my analous prayers. That, with the citizens of Heaven, God's face and

May ever thrill my sight: That I may see thy face, Heaven's Queen, whose

Mother love Has brought me home above. To thee, saved through the tangles of a perilous I lift my grateful lay.

The Great Problem of Investment.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Having great confidence in the judgment of THE SUN, I desire to submit my case for decision. I am a widow with a small competence, to which has recently been added \$5,000 in money, and I want to know how to invest it to the best advantage. That is to

farms in Illinois and Ohlo, where I can get 8 per cent. annually. Still, if I can get 8 or 10 per cent. on investments which are represented to be just as good as farms, of course I would prefer to do it, because every cent I can get for it is needed, as I have three children to educate and provide for.

Are stocks as good as mortgages, and if there should be a panic, wouldn't the farms be better for me? If you can offer a suggestion that will help me how to decide, you will very greatly oblige. MOTHY VERNOW, N. Y., March 15. Mas. X.

If a council of specialists in the fields of in a council of specialists in the fields of investment here mentioned were convened we believe that they would be able to agree only on this rule: "Don't buy what you can't pay for. Never sell what you haven't

This business platform is historically in This business platform is historically indersed by one of the most distinguished handlers of money, the late Daniel Drew. We can offer nothing better than this to our correspondent, and nothing further than certain well-known maxims: "Slow but sure," "The more haste the less apeed," "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," "Brax is a good dog, but Holdfast's a better one," "He laughs best who laughe last."

We believe that the philosophy that inspires each and all of these sayings is good for the investment of money.

Dr. Parkbaret and Christian Science

TO THE EDITION OF THE SUN—Sir: The violent attack of Dr. Perkhurst on Christian Science indicates that he would like to force every one to do or believe as he door, but it coems to me his cuit had anough controversy in their Church of late and to meddle with the affairs of other Churches Christian Scientists mind their own business and never meddle with other Churches or their teach loss or followers.

exigency of the hour, but we can hardly see how the summary banishment of auspected characters can be justified or even be permitted in a well-ordered city.

The death of William A. Winder in Omaha on March 6 receils a remarkable family history. Mr. Winders in the Third Artiflery from 1848 to 1866, gaining his captainty in May, 1861, possibly settle result of his father's resignation of his commission of Major in that same regiment. The son served in the father's resignation of his commission of Major in that same regiment. The son served in the Northern army during the war, the father. Journ M. Winders, each death of commission of Major in that came regiment the doubt be considered as the commonding officer of the Andersonville prison pen Capt Windersonville priso

to taker for All building on

FREE AND EASY PEERS.

There Are No Frills on the Proceedin of the House of Lords.

From the London Daily Mail. Commoners and educationists who watch the debates in the Upper House are amused by the easy-going methods of the peers and the smaller importance they set on their dignity than is the fashion in the other House The Lord Chanellor, as president, t part in debate as freely as any one else. simply steps aside from the woolsack becomes a debater, returns to his seat and resumes his functions as president. In committee he sits with the Government, wearing a wig and gown, and leads in the discussion along with the Duke of Devonshire.

In the Commons the Speaker calls on the orator if two or more members rise. Is rds rule themselves. One gives way another; or, if the code of courtesy fail, sends rule themsaives. One gives way to another: or, if the code of courtesy fail, the House settles the precedence and may divide upon it. The other night the Bishop of Hereford rose to speak; his neighbor and right reverend brother pulled him back onto the bench. The Bishop of Hereford thersupon restrained the reverend prelate in turn with a gentle hand and allowed Lord Tweedmouth to catch the ear of the House.

The woolsack is no more sacred than the cross benches. Peers sit upon it and chat to the Lord Chancellor or to each other, and occasionally the small figure of Lord Haisbury is half hidden by Conservative and Liberal members, who use his official seat as a pleasant lounge, halfway between their benches and the door.

In committee members sit besite the chairman at the table. Lord Rosebery prefers the seat on the chairman's left when he is about to speak. In the House of Commons no member would dream of encroaching in such a manner on the Speaker or the chairmen of committees. The Lords also permit measengers to pass freely up and down the floor, which would be a breach of privilege in the Commons.

mean of committees. The Lords also permit measurement to pass freely up and down the floor, which would be a breach of privilege in the Commons.

The side of the House on which a peer sits is no sure indication of his views. Unionist still sit opposite the Government, along with the Liberals. Lord Halifax, the leader of the High Churchmen, whose views on the Education bill are the antithesis of Lord Spencer's, sits behind the Liberal leader, so does Lord Camperdown, and from that place he takes the liberty of lecturing and oriticising the "Red Earl."

A singular survival is the fashion of the tellers, who carry little wands as they count the members voting. They stand inside the House and touch each peer or Bishop on the shoulder with the came as he enters from the lobby, and so count the strength of their side.

side.

Trom the open galleries peeresses look from the House, but it is doubtful if they hear much. The Lords are not very clear speakers and many of them are not audible in the public and press galleries.

PROPER GARB FOR WIDOWS.

Especially Young Widows, the Moral Being: Don't Lay It On Too Thick.

From the Indianapolis News. The first convention of the National Milfners' Association has passed into history At its last meeting the subjects were chil-dren's hats, "the bane of the milliner's exist-ence," and mourning hats and bonnets. When Mme. Hunt came to the mourning subject she hesitated and looked her audience ove for a moment. Then she said:

"Now, I don't want any of you to be offended and you won't have reason to be if you take my words in the spirit in which they are in-tended, but I want to make a point of this: If you are a young widow, do not wear a heavy crêpe mourning veil or a mourning ruche; neither if you are a milliner must you advise a young widow to wear them. Rather forbid her doing so.
"All her sadness does not obliterate the

fact that the heart of the widow is still young, and there is a future. The heavy crepe veil and the widow's ruche are too much of an sdvertisement.

"These mourning trappings are for the widow with silvery hair, the elderly widow whose life is in the past and who could never be induced to entertain even a thought of

I need to have as much as it can bring me in income.

One friend advises that I put it in stocks—"industrials," I believe he calls them. He says they are sure of from 8 to 10 per cent., and one he mentions pays as high as 18. A lady friend of mine has some of her money in a copper company which pays 20 per cent., and has been doing so for several years. Another gets 10 per cent. from some stock in a manufacturing concern. One stock of a par value of 100 has been offered-to me at 50, and last year it paid 24 per cent. A friend, in whom I have great confidence, wants me to buy this, at least to put \$1,000 in it.

Another advises me to buy a house in the suburbs that I can rent at \$460 a year, with a good chance of increase in the value of the property. Another has bought some lots on Long Island that have gone from \$750 to \$1,000 in five years, and still another says to invest in Jerney property, which will be improved by the opening of the Pennsylvania Railroad. What I think I ought to do is to put my money, all of the \$5,000, I mean, in mortages on farms in Illinots and Ohio, where I can get 5 per cent. annually. Still, if I can get 5 or 10 per cent. on investments which are represented to be just as good as farms, of course I would prefer to do it, because every cent I can get for it is needed, as I content of the propertion of the property of the first few months, but only at the funeral should there be a heavy drape over the face.

The period of the wear and who could never be induced to entertain even a thought of a second marriage.

There are certain rules for mourning to be worn under to tell sincerely the propertion of your aveil of rom the very beginning of your business career. First, know your business career. Pirst, know your business career. Pirst, know your business ca

The Spiritualist Creed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Spiritualism people. Its teachings are pure and helpful; it has convinced many of the future life where the Church had failed. Is there aught to ridicule

President Spiritual and Ethical NEW YORK, March 16.

CONSTITUTION OF THE SPIRITUAL AND STRICAL

We believe in Infinite Spirit, in the existence of a supreme and eternal good that finds its expression in the orderly action of changeless law; we conceive of no true religion that can live apart from noble thoughts and the good deeds that grow therefrom.

We believe in continued, personal, conscious existence after the death of the book, and in constitutions. munication between spirits yet dwelling in the mortal body and those who have passed out of it, and that satisfactory evidence of these facts can be obtained by any intelligent, honest and per-distent seeker after it. We believe that the phe-

datent seeker after it. We believe that the phe-nomena and revelations of Spiritualiam furnish the only demonstration as yet made to man of a conactous individual existence following this earthly life: and finally, we believe in unending progress for every member of the human race. By thus uniting we desire both to learn and to teach truth, to encourage all that tends to pure and honest living, and to form for these purposes a spiritual and ethical class.

Freddie-What's a political harmony disner Cobwigger - A spread that the leader of the dis

From the Chicago Herard Heraid, i come and here to hair. You know no west the plant of the latest to here to hair. You know no west the plant of mounts and laging the height and there to his course and laging in gists a heather. He note and the parallel is not have the heather the note of the parallel in their district that I design on a mile. If I had but he lines and off of opening the latest that I design on more. It is not that I sandle hat a but of the parallel of a more line that the latest period of the latest that it is not that it is not that it is not the latest that it is not the latest that it is not the latest that it is not that it

The design of the last of the

BUILDING LINE NOT SACRED. Mayor Says Ornament Beyond It-But

Kills Theatre Pillar Ordina Mitchell L. Erlanger, attorney for the Klaw & Erlanger Company, which is build-ing the New Amsterdam Theatre, on West Forty-second street, intimated to Mayor Low yesterday that if his elients had been willing to purchase from ex-Park Com-missioner Samuel McMillan two lets adjoining the new theatre probably no complaint would have been made regarding the four ornamental pillars which are four feet over the building line, although within the stoop line. Because of this violation of the building laws work on the theatre was stopped by the Building Department. Last week the Aldermen passed an ordinance suspending the building law so far as the New Amsterdam Theatre was

concerned. It was at a public hearing on this new ordinance yesterday that Mr. Erlanger read an affidavit, sworn to by his brother, Abraham Erlanger, to the effect that he saw McMillan

Erlanger, to the effect that he saw McMillan and was informed that McMillan owned two lots adjoining, which had cost him \$175,000, and that if Erlanger would buy them for \$225,000 the complaint against the theatre would not be continued.

Mr. McMillan in a counter affidavit declared that while he did have a conversation with Mr. Erlanger, he had made no demand that Mr. Erlanger purchase his property as the condition upon which the complaint would be withdrawn. He denied also that he was responsible for the action of the Building Department.

The Mayor said he would veto the new ordinance, but because of its form, not its effect. A general ordinance allowing ornamentation between the stoop line and the building line, for a fee, he intimated, would have his approval. He said:

If we are to have a beautiful city we have

would have his approval. He said:

If we are to have a beautiful city we have got to allow ornamentation beyond the building line. To say that a building shall be set back to allow for ornamentation within the building line, or so as not to extend beyond the building line, would develop a ragged line of buildings, giving our streets the appearance of an uneven row of teeth. Now, limit the style of ornamentation, and the extent to which it may project, and, instead of a beautiful city, we will have a city as ugly as can be imagined.

FATAL WINTER FOR BIG GAME. Thousands of Elk Have Died in the Deep Western Snow.

From the Nashville American. EVANSTON, Wyo., March 8.—If President Roosevelt were in the Jackson's Hole country at the present time he would be as thoroughly disgusted as he must have been on his Southern hunt when he failed to secure a shot at a bear. But the cause of the dis-gust would be different. No true sportsman would accept conditions as they are at the present time. Elk are lying down and dying in canons and on the hills by the thousands, starved because the remarkably heavy snows of the present winter have prevented them from getting at the tough grass upon which

they feed.
Great droves of elk are to be seen—a still more remarkable condition—in sight of the small hamlets which may be met every fifty or seventy miles in this wild country. The animals have, from necessity, become predatory in nature. Haystacks, carefully put up and wire fenced to prevent the cattle from reaching them, and which are depended upon for preventing the starvation of the domestic animals, are the prey of the elk. The wire fences, which form an insuperable barrier to cattle, are as nothing to the high-jumping elk, which go over the fences like a flock of sheep and leave as little of nutritious substance behind them.

A mountaineer who came into Evanston while your correspondent was in this place asserts with deepest earnestness that he saw one drove of 8,000 elk and that they were so tamed by hunger that he could approach within fifty feet of them.

Herds of fifteen hundred have been common the present winter, but the herd this mountaineer claims to have seen exceeds in numbers any herd seen in recent years.

In consequence of the many elk carcasses upon the mountains are said to be full of them and the President in his coming launt will, without doubt, find a sufficiency of this class of game. Wolves and coyotes are thick and may even be seen from the train scouring over the snow-olad hills, yelping without the painful wail of starvation.

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The president will have much to encounter in passing over the snow-olad hills, yelping without the painful wail of starvation and the cafions are deep with the white bedding. On March 3 a heavy snow again fell in the mountains, although the foothills were favored by its absence. they feed.
Great droves of elk are to be seen—a still

the foothills were favored by its absence. Snowshoes, from present appearances, will be necessary far into April and then mud will reign.

Work, Wages and Business.

From the Pittaburg Post.
To the Editor of the Post: Being a member of Local 282 of Paperhangers of Pitts-burg, I would take this liberty to communi-cate to you, stating that this strike that is now on is an injustice to the public in general. The idea of a local, or brother-hood, as you would call it, forcing men perfectly willing and anxious to make an honest living to have to stop work at the perfectly willing and anxious to make an honest living to have to stop work at the dictation of a few men who are at the present time getting at the rate of \$5 a day to say whether I shall sat butter on my bread or not! I for one am perfectly willing to work at my trade at the rate of \$3.80 a day, but cannot do so unless my employer signs the scale, which calls for \$5, or an increase of \$1.40 per day, which I know is not right to ask Another thing. I know we will not get if The city at present is full of non-union men working while I am compelled to dosf. They are working and are satisfied at the rate of \$3.80, where I have to stand by tile and see it done. I ask you, Is it right!

In my local yesterday some members almost came to blows on account of the imposition on some members who want to do what they think in their own minds is right, that is, to go and work at the \$50 rate. There are ten men in the local who are drawing this \$5 a day, while they have fifty pickets who are not getting one cent. Another thing, the union is paying no benefits to any of us who are standing out. The bosses will not sign and are going to fight it to a finish.

EUCLIP AVENUE. Allegheny.

Parents and Children.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: I am the father of children—two only. I wish they were six. No man, not the father of children. knows what it is to be a man. No man who were six. No man, not the father of children, knows what it is to be a man. No man who has not courted and wen and known the sweet and confident love of his own children can begin to know what it is to be happy. There is nothing but this will compended for the loss of everything else Money, honors, power, are nothing compared with the love, the happy and enthusiastic love of your child. The man who possesses it will exchange it for the man who possesses it will exchange it for the other thing in the universe. The man who does not possesse it will exchange it for the world.

But not every pasent knows what it is to be loved by his own children. Parents seem to think it is a netural thing that will exist for their without endeaver. The is a fluetake. A child must be success. The parent to think it is a netural thing that will exist for their without endeaver. This is a fluetake. A child must be success. The parent to think the love him with its whole heart, by the very exacter of its love for his child. A child will tend love a boarnal it fears mor a parent who requests the love for his child. A child will tend love a boarnal it fears mor a parent who requests of the love for his child. A child will tend love a boarnal it fears mor a parent who requests of the love for his child. A child will tend love a boarnal it fears mor a parent who requests to the man or the recomment of antitude on the form of heat. The man or the moranter or heat. The man of the moranter or heat. The man of the moranter or heat. The moranter of antitude of interface, it is to make the moranter, who deliberates heaters a little of the day of the lower has an interface of the thing evidence, he may be a lower that the moranter of antitudes of the thing evidence. It is not the moranter of the lower than a love of the lower than an or the moranter of antitudes of the things of the lower than an or the country.

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